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THE BLAZED TRAIL

ALONG WHICH TO GUIDE YOUR STEPS IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

The Downfall of Hitchcock—Rep-Dem Materialism—The S. P. Put to Shame—Capitalism Is Paternalism—Nothing Strange in Hitchcock's Asking Democrats for Funds.

The Stuttgart "Wahre Jacob" pictures the Czar of Russia and the Shah of Persia in consultation, each one saying sagely to the other, "We must keep some of our dear subjects alive, or we shall have nothing to live on ourselves." So say the American ruling class, the Shahs and Czars of factory, mine and railway. Only for that, there would be many more mine explosions, railroad wrecks, wage cuts and suspensions of work.

The Panama Canal, which in December 1903 created a stench over the land by the revelation of Roosevelt's violation of a Congressional enactment; which later caused Roosevelt and Taft to make hurried trips down there to cover up charges of gross incompetency and swindling; which more recently reeked with the revelation that Commissioner Stevens, while in charge of the Canal, worked against it in the interests of the railroads; that same Canal is now to furnish a new set of powerful whiffs to the nation's nostrils. Wm. F. Brothers, president of a crane company has fled with Secretary of War Wright charges of grossly improper awarding a contract, against chief engineer G. W. Goethals.

The Democrats are said to be jubilant over Bryan's having spiked Roosevelt's campaign completely, the latter being obliged to make no further answers to him. This should rather be cause for grief, for in the Democratic camp. Each interview, each "answer" was worth many more votes to Bryan.

Hitchcock has rendered a variety of services to the Standard Oil Company. That has gone unrebuked. When, however, he is found inefficient in "frying the fat" out of the plutes for campaign contributions, he is forthwith "nummed" to appear before the august tribunal of the Big Stick.

Hughes's voice is gone—so do the despatches announce. Pity it did not go before when he framed the argument against equalizing the pay of woman and male teachers.

Roosevelt "persists in remaining silent" against the clinching charges of Bryan. To "persist in remaining silent" is a quaint way to say that, from Taft down all the Republican political deplorables are sitting down upon Roosevelt and keeping his mouth corked.

Socialism may be "grovelling materialism." If so, what shall be said of the Democratic and Republican parties? Not an argument they make but what goes straight to the stomach. It is all about "dividends," "price of wheat," "price of steel," "hard times," "good times"—not a word about the "spiritual aspirations" which we are otherwise told demand first attention, are "ignored by Socialism," and require "something else than bread." If the test of Socialism is its "grovelling materialism," then the Rep-Dem combine has out-Socialized Socialism.

This seems to be a campaign of confessions. Ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew is now out with the confession that four years ago he was approached by the Republican National Committee with an offer of \$10,000 to deliver, at such places as the committee would dictate, ten speeches in support of the candidacy of Thomas E. Watson. If one Watson can be an incubator of the Republican machine to draw away votes from the Democratic party, why not other Watsons under other names? Out with the confessions!

Mr. Debs is reported to say that it would be a humiliation to his party if it can not raise the necessary funds to float his "Red Special." Poverty is no humiliation. Besides, humiliation is never inflicted by others. It is a body's own action that humiliates it. Mr. Debs's

party is humiliated—by itself. The conduct of its convention—in taking a decided "backward race" stand, emphasizing its posture by declining the proffered unity with the S. L. P., and then finally repudiating the necessity of the revolutionary economic organization for the revolutionary act—this conduct was humiliating to the S. P., and it was self-inflicted. So abject is the humiliation that no amount of bluster, nor rattle of millionaires can conceal the humiliation.

Du Pont, the Trust magnate against whom there are proceedings pending in the Federal Court, and whom the Republican party fitly enough appointed chairman of its Committee on Speakers, having resigned, and Haskell, the Chairman of the Democratic Finance Committee, having also resigned for parallel reasons, the "pace has been set." It now behooves Taft and Bryan to follow suit.

The bankers, in convention assembled at Denver, denounced Bryan's guarantee plan as "paternalism and Socialism." If paternalism were synonymous with Socialism, then Socialism is now in force, and would need no Movement to bring it about. The Republican platform recommends the tariff on the ground that it "guarantees a profit to the manufacturer"; the Democratic platform recommends a bank guarantee plan on the ground that it "guarantees the deposits of the plutes" (the working class is too poor to make deposits). Thus capitalism is admittedly a paternalistic affair—for the benefit of the capitalist class, the workers being left out in the cold.

Because the Negroes had been "selling cotton too freely instead of holding it for an advance" about twenty of their churches, schoolhouses and lodge-rooms were burned down by night riders in the territory formed by the junction of Early, Baker and Calhoun Counties in the mountain State of Georgia. Could rum behave more rudely than capitalist private interests?

The receipt by hundreds of Democrats in Maine and Connecticut of letters begging contributions to the Republican campaign fund, may not be altogether an error on the part of Chairman Hitchcock \$600,000 card index, as he pretends. Perhaps the former Rep's, dissatisfied with the Rooseveltian panic, and not yet clear enough to join the Socialist Labor Party, have just stumbled over to the Dem's for a change of luck.

Barnum and Bailey's Circus has no more amusing contortionist than the Rep-Dem present circus enjoys in the person of banker Morawetz as he seeks to prove that individual bank depositors should not be furnished with a guarantee, and that to so furnish them would simply be "paternalism," "heavenism," "Socialism," and "Atheism," etc.

The Republican "standard-bearer" having convicted the Democratic "standard-bearer" of ignorance, and the Democratic "standard-bearer" having convicted the Republican "standard-bearer" of idleness, there is nothing left for both to do but raise dust on personal issues. Any other course would tend to help the people realize that the only ticket in the field with an issue that dust can not confuse is the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party—Gillhaus, Preston's proxy, and Munro.

Three thousand one hundred and twenty-five miners are recorded to have lost their lives in the coal mines of this country in 1907, "and," the official report reads, "the figures do not represent the full extent of the disasters." Why was that statement necessary? Is anyone still so naive as to believe the capitalist will paint his murderous self in his true colors?

Of all prudish dearies the Chicago policeman Mooney is the most prudish. Invited to a stag party that developed into a thing that had to be hauled up before the criminal tribunal, Mooney was summoned as a witness. Precious little could be got out of him. Everytime that the dancing girls who performed at the stag started to perform something particularly staggy, Mooney saw nothing. "I turned my back to the stage," was his answer. Commissioner Bingham should secure Mooney for the corps of "The Finest."

TURNING SOCIALISM INTO GREEN GOODS

Upon the heels of the Socialist party's convention's adopting a "backward race" resolution to the tune of the "hordes of Asia and Europe"; upon the heels of the subsequent affront to Socialism consisting in the nomination of the leading "backward racer," Morris Hillquit for Congress in the 9th Cong. Dist., New York; upon the heels of the conviction of the said Hillquit as acceptor of political pap from the Republican machine in N. Y. county;—upon the heels of this succession of felonious deeds against the Working Class and Socialism—upon the heels of that comes the, so far, crowning felony of all.

The "New York Evening Call" publishes the advertisement of a swindling "get-rich-quick" Chicago concern which holds out the prospect of \$720 in return for a \$30 investment, and which urges the readers to "break away from wage slavery" by investing. The circumstance that the swindle concern gives the "Chicago Daily So-

cialist" as its chief reference, and that the "green-goods" advertisement is published without due-castigation by "The Call," which claims to be an organ of Socialism for the emancipation of the working class, clinches the infamy.

What need is there of Socialism, or of a party to introduce it, if economic conditions are such that, with a \$30 "investment," \$720 can be pulled out in short order?

A Socialist party which can tolerate such "organs" differs in no essential particular from the Democratic and Republican parties. These old parties have long been run in the interests of their officers, and the means adopted have been to bamboozle and fleece the proletariat. Ditto, ditto the Socialist party of to-day. It knows the workers have become weary of the old parties; it now adopts the name of Socialism under which to practice the identical social felony upon the workers which is becoming played out with the old

political hacks.

No wonder the Republican county machine subsidizes a Hillquit.

No wonder the rifle-diet-to-the-workers, the "Evening Post" boosts the Hillquit campaign.

No wonder the millions of millionaires are rattled off as the chief attraction of Socialist party rallies in this city.

No wonder these gentry, in chorus with the capitalist press, scornfully refer to Preston as "the man Preston" and as a "convict."

No wonder they have the love and affection of the whole capitalist press, which loves to designate them the "sane" Socialists, as against the "insane" Socialist Labor Party.

Such a pack is a disgrace to Socialism; it is a slander of Socialism; it is the present real danger to Socialism, that must be scourged out of the Temple of the International Labor Movement—and will be.

working class of the world invites immigration; and

Whereas, The immigration question is but an "economic" question kept up as an "issue" by capitalists;

Resolved, That we see in the immigration question an opportunity for the capitalists of America to further divide the working class into face factions so that labor's forces may be weakened to the extent that the idle capitalist class may continue in idleness and luxury; and be it

Resolved, That we again recommend to the working class of all countries to unite and abolish capitalism, the cause of immigration.

THE "I. W. W. CONVENTION"

Continues Bumping Its Ribs on the Rocks, and Organizes Wire-Pulling Political Schemes.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1.—The further doings of what calls itself the "convention of the I. W. W." is in keeping with the doings that were reported in the Daily People of last Sunday. The "political clause" has been stricken out, and with that all semblance of the I. W. W. has been wiped out. The clause was considered "confusing." Fact is, the clause was so clear that it was a thorn in the side of veiled dynamiters.

After having debated the abolishing of mixed locals and the establishing of "Propaganda Leagues" for two hours at two different sessions, and after the proposition had been voted down twice with an overwhelming majority, the convention yesterday passed a resolution with a majority of three votes authorizing the organization of "Propaganda Leagues under the supervision of the General Organizer."

A fact so glaring that no delegate or visitor could help but take cognizance of it was that a "machine" of the capitalist political design had been organized since the previous day among the "boys from the West" by "Organizer Walsh" in conjunction with "fellow workers" (who never work) Williams, Connelly and Jones.

In the course of the discussion "Organizer Walsh" said that he expected a split in the Socialist party this fall and that the I. W. W. ought to make some provision to get those who broke out of that party over to the I. W. W. He wanted the proposed League to be formed in such a way that it could admit to membership in bulk the members of the political parties whether they be business men, lawyers, preachers, capitalists or professional politicians. He also assured the convention that if the proposed "Propaganda League" be organized, he could make many a section of the S. L. P. in the West withdraw from that party and join in the League. This, he said, would especially be an easy matter respecting the Swedish clubs and Sections of the S. L. P.

Williams, Gurley Flynn and others who advocated the organizing of the League argued but little, as they were unable to prove why a mixed local could not perform the function of such a League, or why the propaganda should not be controlled by the local unions in the various localities, instead of by the General Organizer. They knew that they had their "machine" in working order and did not try to convince anybody of the advantages of their pet scheme.

Theodore Johnson, of Chicago, in speaking against the proposition, said that by organizing such a League "the I. W. W. opens a dumping ground for all the political soreheads in the country." He went on to say that if the proposition was adopted "we will give those who could not find a job in the political parties a splendid opportunity to carry out revenge against those parties or individuals belonging to them."

It is evident that Williams, Walsh & Co. are up to their old politician tricks. They expect to use this League, if organized, as a means through which to disrupt the Socialist parties, especially the S. L. P., thus causing more dissension and friction than we have had in the past.

OHIO S. L. P. FILES TICKET.

Columbus, October 5.—The Socialist Labor Party in Ohio filed its nominating petition for the state ticket on Saturday with the Secretary of State. John Kircher of Cleveland is the nominee for Governor and J. E. Steiger of Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor. A full ticket was put up, including twenty-one nominations for Presidential electors.

THE R. R. EMPIRE

ORGANIZED WITH MILITARY EXACTNESS AND DISCIPLINE.

Yokum's "Happy Family" a Vast Army of Serfs Whose Servile Subjection Is Veiled Under the Guise of Loyalty to a Supposedly Common Interest.

The editorial, "An Empire Within an Empire," based upon the remarks of B. F. Yokum, chairman of the Rock Island system, which appeared in the Daily People of October 2nd, throws into bold relief the feudalistic nature of present day capitalism with its gigantic enterprises employing millions of workers, who are vassals in every sense of the word.

Mr. Yokum says: "We railway employees and investors in railway securities are a happy family and we want to continue our freedom of organization as railway co-workers, and not as uniformed government servants." The feudal lord sung the same song to his serfs. They were one family, bore the same family name, just as Mr. Yokum and the track walker bear the same name of Rock Island employee.

For a quarter of a century I have been a railroad worker and in that time have seen many remarkable developments in the business. The Yokum "Happy Family," the employee part of it, is a vast army, thoroughly organized. The titles of many of the officers smack of militarism: It is General this, that or the other thing, and Assistant Generals to these. The discipline maintained is as exacting as that in the regular army while at the same time esprit de corps is cultivated in various ways. Loyalty to the company is the first article in the creed of railroad workers, and employment is always referred to as "service."

Mr. Yokum says we do not want to become uniformed government servants. No, we do not. Service under governmental capitalism is worse, if anything, than service under the railroads as they are. A friend of mine in Philadelphia, who had served in both the postal and railroad service, said that conditions on the roads were humane as compared with the postal service, where not only is the work exacting but one's footsteps are continually dogged by spies. There is no esprit de corps in the postal service.

Mr. Yokum's fling at "uniformed government servants" might lead some to think that there are no such exacting as these implied in railroad service. Aside from the fact that it is needful that certain employees should be uniformed, the roads enter far more closely than that into the private lives of their employees. Like Peter the Great of Russia, the railroad Czar can order the cut of our beards or whether we shall wear any at all. They see to it that we are insured, whether we wish to be or not. They provide banks for our "savings," and keep a record of our misdeeds, and if we are not worn out at seventy they dump us on the scrap heap with a little pension, like one abandoned on a desolate coast with a small supply of provisions.

As a railroad worker I was never told directly and outright how to vote, nor did I ever see notices posted similar to those put up in the factories, that the shutting or opening of the doors depends upon the election of certain candidates. The railroads curtail, but they never close down, so that kind of talk wouldn't prove as effective as it does in the mill. Nevertheless, every railroad worker learns just how the companies would like to see the election go. The word gets around and the spirit of loyalty to the wishes of the company does the rest.

The Yokums and the trackwalkers differ in degree only. Many a Yokum has the employee feeling or sentiment. Then to him comes the order from the lords of high finance: "Produce more dividends," and he has to impose further exactions on his fellow employees. These may, and often do, rebel, and the very instinct that made all the divisions of labor loyal to the roads tends to unite them in the common cause of themselves. Then appears upon the scene the only force making for discord that the company connives at, the craft union, which serves to separate the workers until the companies take each in turn and whip it into line again.

Railroader.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

ASTIR IN SEATTLE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Full State Ticket Named—Platform of the National Convention Endorsed—Industrial Unionism Declared For and A. F. of L. Branded.

Seattle, Wash., September 25.—The Socialist Labor Party of this state has begun its campaign activities with the launching of its county and state tickets. As many as five meetings are being held at nights presenting the principles and platform to the working people. The attention given to the speakers at the street meetings shows that much of what is said is going home and is being carefully considered.

At the state convention just held, the following nominations were made and platform and resolutions passed:

- For Governor,
J. C. ANIERSON,
Tacoma.
- For Lieutenant-Governor,
ERICH NOLLING,
Pase.
- For Secretary of State,
NICHOLAS JUFNER,
Lynola.
- For Auditor,
FREDERICK GARNER,
Spokane.
- For Attorney-General,
GEO. P. RUETER,
Hoquiam.
- For Treasurer,
FREDERICK HURTZMAN,
Pase.
- For Commissioner of Public Lands,
DANIEL BARNETT,
Spokane.
- For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
VIVIAN HIRON,
Tacoma.
- For Insurance Commissioner,
GUS. GUSTAFSON,
O'Brien.
- For Congress,
1st District—STEPHEN H. BREAR,
CLIFF Spokane.
- 2nd " —CHAS. I. CARLSON,
Tacoma.
- 3rd " —ANDREW ANDERSON,
Spokane.
- Presidential Electors,
GUSTAV RUSE, Tacoma.
- ANTON ESKELUND, "
- JAMES McLEE, "
- PETER BORNHART, "
- CHAS. MARTIN, "

PLATFORM.

We, The Socialist Labor Party of the State of Washington in convention assembled, declare our allegiance to the national party, and partly indorse the platform and principles of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

Being students of social events, we are able to place our firm convictions before the working class of Washington without fear of contradiction. Experience teaches that the present and future interest of the workingclass can only be served and protected by it pursuing independent political and industrial action, aiming at the complete overthrow

of the present social order and its substitution by the industrial commonwealth.

We once again call upon the working class of the state of Washington to rally to the support of the Socialist Labor Party in its demand on the capitalist class for the unconditional surrender of the natural and productive forces essential to the workers' life and happiness.

We further declare that all the present day social abuses, of which the working class fall victims, can be traced to the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. This system of private ownership has divided society into two warring economic classes—the property-holding class and the proletariat wage-working class—and has culminated in an irrepressible class conflict, only to be settled by the working class organized politically for the purpose of coping with the present political state of capitalism, and organized industrially for the purpose of taking and holding that which they produce.

To agitate, organize and educate the wage-working class is the self-imposed duty of the Socialist Labor Party, and ceaseless propaganda will be carried on until the present anarchistic system is supplanted by the collective ownership of the means of production.

TRADE UNION RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has divided the American tradesmen into warring trade unions, each cunningly blinded to present social and economic laws, ever striving to monopolize the opportunity to labor, and always conspiring to serve the master class for a paltry wage; and

Whereas, The officials of the A. F. of L., from Samuel Gompers down to the smallest "dues-taker," join in banquets and feasts with the labor-skinning capitalists, while the willing rank and file go hungry on strike;

Resolved, That we recognize the American Federation of Labor as a willing tool of the American capitalists, and fully appreciate the discouraging effect it has had upon the American tradesmen; and be it further

Resolved, That we recommend to the organized and unorganized workmen the industrial form of unionism, realizing that so long as the competitive system lasts the workers can only be unionized as a class and for the purpose of abolishing capitalism.

RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL UNITY.

Whereas, Socialist thought has given rise to two Socialist parties in the United States; and

Whereas, The interests of all Socialists can but be identical, and the existence of two Socialist parties in the United States can but be harmful to the American movement and contrary to Socialist teaching; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Socialist Labor Party of Washington indorse the action of the late Stuttgart Congress in its recommendation for Socialist unity in different nations.

RESOLUTION ON IMMIGRATION.

Whereas, Capitalism rules all over the present civilized world, leaving the workers of all nations in a restless condition; and

Whereas, All men are governed and moved by the same law of self-preservation, and it is therefore self-evident that the nation most appealing to the restless

FIRING AWAY

**S. L. P. IN PHILADELPHIA
THRASHES TRADUCERS.**

Debatists Attend S. L. P. Campaign Meeting and Make Themselves a Laughing Stock—Are Allowed to Defend Themselves But End by Putting Their Feet in It.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—After leaving the Socialist Labor Party alone for a week, the local adherents of the Debatists returned to the charge last Sunday evening and made themselves a laughing stock before an audience of 700.

The Socialist Labor Party had a campaign meeting in progress on the East Plaza of City Hall. George Anton was speaking. He kept on the platform long after the Socialist party adjourned their meeting on the North Plaza. Some of these S. P.-ers could not stand the sight of the Socialist Labor Party blazing away. They flocked around Anton and asked questions.

Anton at once got after his opponents by speaking upon the difference between the Socialist Labor and the Socialist parties. He mentioned an S. P. speaker, Wilkins, who was ignorant enough to deny that capitalist society was composed of classes and that there was therefore a class struggle in existence. Anton stated he had called Wilkins down and had been supported by a Debsite, a certain McKelvey. Anton said that if McKelvey were in the crowd McKelvey could corroborate the charge. There was no response.

Anton proceeded to state what caused the split in the Socialist Labor party nine years ago, and then offered the platform to anyone who would dispute his statements.

Then McKelvey bobbed up and demanded the privilege of the stand. He was allowed ten minutes to prove false statements. He utilized his time charging the Socialist Labor Party men with being a gang of liars. His rambling talk finally caused the crowd to laugh at him.

At the end of his ten minutes McKelvey asked for an extension of time to say what he had intended to say. Touching upon the Wilkins incident, McKelvey said, "True, Wilkins did make some bad breaks and Anton tried to call him down, but he failed. Then I jumped into the fray and censured Wilkins for the breaks he had made." Anton in reply, turned to the audience and asked, "Have our charges been proven?" The response was a clean knockout for the Socialist party.

As the meeting adjourned with a triumph for the Socialist Labor Party, the S. P.-ers looked a sorry lot. McKelvey, smiling under the sting of defeat addressed the crowd from the pavement. "Gentlemen," he said, "it's true I don't know anything of the movement in Philadelphia. But you must admit that I know all about it everywhere else. In San Francisco the Socialist Labor men are a bunch of cowards. In Denver they are worse. In New York they are even worse than that." He heaped abuse upon abuse upon the Socialist Labor Party, while the audience, enjoying his discomfiture, jeered and laughed at him.

The campaign carried on by the Socialist Labor Party has helped to show the difference between the two parties. The slander and mud-slinging from the Debatists is opening the eyes of the people here. "You fellows are too fair with them," S. L. P. men are heard by outsiders who are onto the Debatists' game. These are the only people slinging mud and yet they are constantly charging you with that," is another expression often heard.

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UP IN THE AIR.

Wall Street Puzzled Over the Election Outcome.

Poor old Wall Street is up in the air as to the outcome of the election. Even the "big fellows" don't know where they are at. Many a man on the Street, who a year or more ago strutted around feeling that he was an impelling force in the universe, drags himself around today a buffeted derelict who does not know what struck him.

President Roosevelt is pretty well discredited in the Street. The fault found with him is that instead of being an office boy for the vested interests, he tried to, and in a measure did, assume dictatorial powers. Taft is suffering from the prestige of his sponsor. Some of the old fashioned fellows don't like the idea of Taft sending to Oyster Bay, or to Washington, for an O. K. before he makes a move. They fear that even if Teddy goes into the heart of Africa that Taft will reach him by wireless to find out what "my policies" may wish to dictate in matters of state.

Bryan is no longer looked up as "too radical" by business interests, and his advocacy of a guarantee on bank deposits meets with no little favor by men who are not bankers. Business men point out that Bryan has dropped all his insane ideas, and anyway they say, Republicanism is no safeguard against panics. Rather Bryan as he is to-day than Roosevelt operating through Taft, is the sentiment of many.

Some of the "big fellows" would like to retire. The Roosevelt tactics, which encouraged a host of muckrakers, and showed up the inside workings of this and that branch of the System, has got on their nerves. The story is told of a man who was shown to be a dummy director, in public print, being greeted as "dummy" by his young hopeful. The families of some of those who were on the gridiron retired for a time from public gaze, and "charitable" deeds grew in number.

Some of the System's institutions that are trying to adapt themselves to the psychology of the times, are all but disorganized, temporarily at least. Heretofore they have never moved except by subterranean ways, coming out now in the sunshine of "publicity" they are slopping over in the effort to make themselves solid with the people.

The Taft campaign managers are fighting shy of shaking down the big interests for funds. They are crying "apathy," but in the face of Bryan sentiment they don't mean it. Teddy has sent for Chairman Hitchcock, and the President's threat to take the stump has the Republican campaign managers worried. They are smarting under Bryan's query as to how many Presidential candidates the Republican party has up.

As an indication of how little reliance is now placed upon the "old war-horses" of the Republican party a little incident at the Chamber of Commerce on October 1 may be mentioned. Chauncey M. Depew, who a few years ago would have been the object of general admiration, hadn't a baker's dozen when he started to give out some of the stale jokes that pass a Depew humor. "He must have a rhinoceros hide to come here at all" was the comment of one who got out as Chauncey started to speak. To sum up, Wall Street doesn't know where it is at to-day.

3,125 MINERS KILLED.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Accidents in coal mines of the United States during the last calendar year caused the death of 3,125 men and injury to 5,316 more. The death record was greater by 1,033 than in 1906, and is said to have been the largest in the history of the coal-mining industry.

The figures do not represent the full extent of the disasters, as reports were not received from certain States having no mine inspectors.

West Virginia reported the heaviest death rate in 1907—12.39 per thousand employees, and this State also showed the lowest production for each life lost—65,969 tons. New Mexico stood next with a death rate of 11.45 and a production of 77,382 tons for each life lost. Alabama was third, with a death rate of 7.2 per thousand, and a production of 92,535 tons for each life lost. Missouri had the lowest death rate, with .85 and 499,742 tons of coal mined for each life lost.

Of the total number reported during last year, 947 deaths and 343 injuries resulted from gas and dust explosions, and 201 deaths and 416 injuries were caused by powder explosions. The chief cause of death among the miners was the falling of mine roofs and coal. Such disasters caused 1,122 deaths and 2,141 injuries.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

PANICS AND WORKINGMEN

HOW THEY AFFECT EACH OTHER AND WHY.

The means of production and exchange, on whose basis the bourgeoisie built itself up, were generated in feudal society. At a certain stage of the development of these means of production and exchange, the conditions under which feudal society produced and exchanged, feudal organization of agriculture and manufacture, in one word, feudal property relations, became no longer compatible with the already developed productive forces. They hampered production instead of aiding it. They became so many fetters. They had to be burst asunder; they were burst asunder.

Into their place stepped free competition with its corresponding social and political constitution, with the economic and political rule of the bourgeois class.

Under our own eyes a similar movement is going on. Bourgeois conditions of production and exchange, bourgeois property relations, modern bourgeois society which has conjured up such gigantic means of production and exchange, is like a magician who is no longer able to control the infernal powers he has evoked. For many years the history of industry and commerce has been but the history of the revolt of modern productive forces against modern conditions of production, against the property relations which are the conditions of life for the bourgeoisie and its rule. It is enough to mention the commercial crises which, in their periodical recurrence, bring into question, each time more threateningly, the existence of the whole of bourgeois society. In these crises a great part, not only of existing products, but also of previously created productive forces, are periodically destroyed. In these crises a social epidemic breaks out, which would have seemed an absurdity in all previous epochs—the epidemic of over-production. Society finds itself suddenly thrown back into a state of momentary barbarism; a famine, a universal war of devastation, seems to have cut off the supply of all

means of life. Industry and commerce seem to be destroyed—and why? Because there is too much civilization, too much of the means of life, too much industry, too much commerce. The productive forces at the disposal of society are no longer favorable to the development of bourgeois property conditions; on the contrary, they have become too powerful for these conditions, by which they are fettered; and so soon as they free themselves from these fetters they bring disorder into the whole of bourgeois society, they endanger the existence of bourgeois property. The bourgeois system has become too narrow to contain the wealth which it creates. How does the bourgeoisie overcome these crises? On the one hand, by compelling the destruction of a mass of productive forces; on the other hand, by the conquest of new markets and the more thorough exploitation of the old markets. And with what result? With the result that they pave the way for more widespread and more destructive crises, and at the same time diminish the means whereby these crises can be avoided.

The weapons with which the bourgeoisie conquered feudalism are now turned against the bourgeoisie itself.

But the bourgeoisie has not only forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also produced the men who will wield these weapons—the modern workers, the PROLETARIANS.

In proportion as the bourgeoisie, i. e., capital, is developed, in the same proportion is developed the Proletariat, the class of modern workers, who live only so long as they find work, and who only find work so long as their work increases capital. These workers, forced to sell themselves piecemeal, are a commodity like every other article of commerce, and are consequently exposed to all the vicissitudes of competition, and all the fluctuations of the market.—Marx and Engels.

FAMILIES STARVING.

Over One Thousand in Columbus in Dire Need.

Columbus, October 4.—The industrial depression has brought about unheard of suffering in many workingmen's families here. With the opening of the schools and the coming of cooler weather more and more cases of hardships in families have been reported to the Associated Charities.

At Friday's meeting of the charity board, Otto W. Davis, the superintendent, said:

"There are one thousand families in Columbus insufficiently nourished, whose children are going to school without sufficient food and in many cases without sufficient clothes."

The statement was confirmed by President John Trauger of the school board. "There have been many instances of teachers and principals who have helped out pupils in the matter of clothes," he said, "and while the board has no official notification of these matters, it will probably be necessary for us to take some action on this subject this winter. We have never made a practice of furnishing clothing, but we have furnished shoes to a great many children."

"The practice of giving free text books up to the fifth grade has been a great benefit undoubtedly to many families. We have as yet taken no action toward investigating conditions."

At a meeting of the Associated Charities Thursday, plans of raising money to provide relief were discussed. It will probably be decided to issue an appeal to the citizens of Columbus to raise a subscription fund.

The increased demands made upon the charity organization have already placed

it \$1,300 in debt. It is said that if no money is forthcoming the offices will have to be closed up.

IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

S. L. P. Militants Putting up a Good Campaign.

Section Kings county, which comprises Brooklyn has filed its Judiciary ticket and the comrades are now free to push the agitation. Twenty meetings a week are being held at which the sales of literature are very good. All the branches of the Section report new members and one new branch is in process of organizing. Three indoor mass meetings have been arranged for; one in Brownsville on October 10th at which Daniel De Leon, the candidate for Congress from the Ninth Congressional District will speak on "Labor Question and Immigration." An indoor meeting will be held in the Williamsburg section October 22nd and another in Brownsville October 30th. Thirty-five thousand leaflets have been distributed in Brooklyn and a house to house distribution of more will be made before election. The large posters issued by headquarters are being placed. In Brownsville 150 copies of "Der Arbeiter" are sold weekly & open air meetings and in Williamsburg 100 copies a week are disposed of.

Section New York reports twenty-eight new members at the last two meetings of its General Committee. This proves conclusively that the agitation is building for the movement. Twenty-five to thirty open air meetings a week are being held with splendid results. The times call for every militant to jump in and help.

SEE THE TRUTH.

De Leon's Talk in Cleveland Opens Eyes of S. P. Men.

Cleveland, O., October 3.—Ever since the speech made here by Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily and Weekly People, the old guard of the Socialist party have been kept busy explaining to their younger members that De Leon and the Socialist Labor Party are a wicked lot of men. Those old S. P.-ers are plainly perturbed because they cannot keep the truth from the recent recruits to their ranks.

The younger element of the Socialist party attended De Leon's meeting, at which he spoke of the position of the Socialist Labor Party in the present campaign. De Leon spoke on this topic at Germania Hall, this city, and a large audience welcomed him. Quite a number of the S. P. element were there to scoff at the "boss" of the Socialist Labor Party, but some who came went away praying.

De Leon showed them the impossibility of accomplishing with votes only the Social Revolution. He stated that a revolutionary industrial organization was necessary to the success of Socialism. The speaker made a powerful and convincing presentation of his case. When he finished numerous exclamations were heard, such as "That industrial organization idea to back up the vote is correct. From now on I'm for that idea."

The Debsite vote-seekers are busy circulating to their membership stories claiming that the Socialist Labor Party is too radical. They are seeking to avoid unity with the Socialist Labor Party in this country, although their new additions are questioning the consistency of exclaiming, "Workersmen of all countries, unite!" and then refusing to discuss unity matters.

It is generally conceded that Debs will catch votes with his epigrammatic speeches, but when many of his political supporters learn that Socialism means revolution, they'll leave Debs' party as though fleeing from a house afire.

A FAIR DIVIDE.

A fair divide: The worker does it all—the parasite enjoys it all.

Property is the product of labor and the reward of idleness.

The best writers and the best scientists are almost unanimously agreed that in present-day society, success is in an inverse ratio to merit.

The successful men are those who exploit the worker and suck the brain of the inventor, or betray the working class to its enemies.

Wage workers have nothing to fear from their fellow workers in any part of the world, and from the capitalists in any part of the world they have nothing to expect but robbery and oppression. The unity of labor throughout the world is its sole protection against banded capital that flourishes on the poverty and disunion of its victims.

The distinction between higher and simpler labor—skilled and unskilled labor—rests partly on mere illusions, or at any rate on distinctions which long ago lost their reality, and only survive by traditional convention, and partly on the helpless state of some portions of the working class—a state which prevents them from insisting, like the rest, on the full value of their labor power.—Marx, "Capital."

Capitalists falsify all the facts of life. According to their account they do the spinning, weaving, operating, manufacturing, etc., and the real spinners, weavers, operators and manufacturers are only the "hands" with which the capitalist "works."

The Manchester "cotton spinners," as the cable tells us, have decided to reduce the amount of food, clothing, and shelter of their "hands"—and threaten to starve them to death (lock them out) if they don't agree to the new "free" contract.

The London "Times" urges the signatory Powers to the Congo Annexation Treaty, before confirming the annexation to insist on the abolition of veiled forms of slavery, such as forced labor.—Cable. Which is the least veiled form of slavery, Manchester or Congo?—Sydney, Australia, "People."

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered.

Socialism and Modern Science,
by Ferri \$1.00
People's Marx, by Deville 1.50
Critique of Political Economy, by
Marx 1.50

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester, N. H., October 2.—The Socialist Labor Party of this State is distributing stickers containing the names of its presidential electors. The voters are instructed to paste these stickers upon the official ballot when inside the voting booths on election day. The party executive officers explain that this method is being taken in place of filing nomination papers.

The electors are Edwin H. Lentz, Frederick Morck, Jacob Belavsky, and George Howie.

The organization in this city receives and distributes weekly a number of copies of the Weekly People, the official journal of the Socialist Labor party.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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IN THE BOGS OF OPPORTUNISM

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE PARTY IS DRIFTING TOWARD POPULISM," SAY THE "WAGE SLAVE," ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

The fear that The Wage Slave has expressed, that the Socialist party is rapidly drifting on the waters of Opportunism toward a position which is a little more than a glorified Populism receives added confirmation from the advance sheets of a magazine article by Ernest Poole to appear in the September number of "The American Magazine," sent us for review by the publishers. We regret that the full text of the article was not sent us. We can only quote from some of its pages at hand.

Poole's article consists chiefly of interviews which he has had with the present national secretary, Barnes, with a national organizer whose name is not given, with the managing editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist—whether Myers or Simons is meant we do not know—and of course, with Victor L. Berger.

The interview with Barnes consists chiefly of an elucidation of the party's financial condition and methods of doing business and is highly instructive and satisfactory. The interview with the national organizer whose name is not given drifts to the subject of propaganda among farmers and has this:

"The western farmer has worked for to build a new home and hand it to his children. You Socialists take that home from him and back to the State." "Did," he said, "years ago. But I joined the party its policy began to change. Let him keep his home. Our only objection to property is that it gives one man power to make a slave of another. A farmer is not like the president of the steel trust, he's more like the village shoemaker. Instead of exploiting others, he himself is being exploited."

Shades of Henry George! Is the class-conscious revolutionary Socialist party to become more conservative than the single-taxers? Since when has it ceased to be that private property in land could be used as a means of exploiting and enslaving others? Since when has it become the mission of the Socialist party to overthrow the capitalist machine owners to deliver the land to the bound and gagged, into the hands of the landed proprietorship? And by what authority does a national organizer assume to give in a magazine interview as Socialist principles the very opposite of the party repudiated and avowing World's draft of a later platform?

What the organizer is reported to have said is perfectly true of the poor class of farmers. They are not exploiters so much as they are the victims of exploitation. But it is absolutely untrue of hundreds of thousands of the more well-to-do among them, who are, also, The Wage-Slave ventures to say, among the most unscrupulous conscienceless and tyrannical exploiters of hired labor this side of the infernal regions. Is the Socialist party the party of the hired man on the farm, or is it the party of the landed proprietor?

The organizer is reported to have said: "We're busy these days with a string of concrete issues. Times have changed. We're getting votes. And the farmer agrees to enough."

"First," said one old codger, "I don't want every blamed thing put under the government, but I do like the idea of Uncle Sam being the dog again and Wall Street being the pup."

"Second, I don't believe in this here class struggle, if you mean only their union strikes. But if you mean the democracy again the men who are stealing its independence, then I'm with you hard."

"You took him in on that basis?" I asked. He nodded. "Let that stretching Marx a little!" "Let him stretch," said the Socialist, stoutly. Stretching means growth, doesn't it? On the road I'm always picking up rattling good new points from new kind of recruits."

"New kinds of recruits?" We should say they were. Men who do not believe in this here class struggle as exemplified in "them union strikes," taken into the party because "we're getting votes." It is time to put real revolutionists on guard.

"In the convention (i. e., the national convention), says Poole, I asked a score of men to name one place where the Socialist party is doing something besides criticize. They all referred me to Victor Berger."

Then follows the interview in which Berger explains the "constructive" work of the party in Wisconsin and especially in Milwaukee. Much of this is good, especially the sanitary provisions and the demand that the children

of the public schools be provided with free books and at least one warm meal per day, so long as it is not confounded with the real aims and purposes of the Socialist movement.

But when Berger comes to speak of "cleaning the old grafters out of the city hall," whose "graft" consisted simply of money raised by taxation from the property classes—for they can't make the workingman pay the taxes—as a Socialist measure, we protest. Still more do we protest against the fruits of this "Socialistic" prosecution, announced with much pride by Comrade Berger: "A grand jury was summoned, two hundred men were indicted and, so far, over twenty men have gone to jail." Here we have the application of a pure and simple reform "remedy" for the corruption of capitalism, the inefficiency of which real Socialists have been setting forth by voice and pen these many years.

And see this: "On one street-car line," said Berger, "we have brought the fare down to three cents. We have forced another line to pay \$30,000 more in taxes a year. When a railroad company tried to make the city pay all the expense of building a new viaduct, our men fought the measure, and as a result the railroad company paid its share of \$120,000. We have forced the electric light company to reduce its price. These are only a few of the measures. Most were denounced at first as Socialistic, and now when the old parties try to claim the credit the people remember that word. That's why our vote has grown."

Tom Johnson's vote has grown in Cleveland for exactly the same reasons, but does that make Tom Johnson a Socialist, or Tom Johnsonism Socialism? Never mind. Times change and these days were stretching Marx and getting votes.

Then when we get a few more pieces of paper, properly marked, in the ballot box than the capitalists have, they will walk quietly away and leave us in full possession. If they don't we'll just buy them out like Thompson proposed to do with the railroads in Wisconsin. Then when the present capitalists have been changed into bond-holders and the landed proprietors are made secure forever in their private ownership of the earth's surface unto their children's children with a good strong political government in power, built up and made stronger than ever, step by step—that will be Socialism!

The Wage-Slave insists that 3-cent fare, cheap electric light, equalization of taxation and similar measures are not Socialistic but that they are middle-class measures pure and simple, and that a movement that catalogs them among its achievements is a middle-class and not a working-class movement. There is just one place where labor is robbed and that is where labor is employed. Cheapened transit while the means of employment are in private hands could only mean for the renting wage-earner either higher rents or lower wages. As for the apportionment of taxes that, too, is a question for the property classes to fight out among themselves. The wage-earner is taxed where he is employed.

Unquestionably the party is drifting toward populism, but the Wage-Slave believes that it is still not too late to save the day. We believe that there is enough real revolutionary life in the party to hold it true if the revolutionary element is thoroughly aroused and kept informed as to what is going on. To do this, and to do it incessantly, is part of the mission of The Wage-Slave.

We believe that we can put our finger right now on the one weak spot in the present attitude of the party and indicate, at the same time, the source of all the opportunism that is slowly getting possession of the movement. It is the failure properly to endorse Industrial Unionism.

Industrial Unionism is the real Constructive Socialism. The political movement is purely negative and destructive. But no movement can thrive as a negation merely! Therefore, so long as our real constructive work is postponed, or receives only a half-hearted endorsement, the temptation will always be with us to fool with middle-class reform measures for the sake of showing results and also for the sake of catching votes.—The Wage-Slave, August 21.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

ARCHBOLD RUNS STANDARD OIL

FORAKER INCIDENT DISCLOSES WHO IS REAL HEAD OF CONCERN—ROCKEFELLER LONG INACTIVE—MARK HANNA'S KEEN OBSERVATION.

By T. W. Jamaica, Long Island.

The recent revelations regarding the relations of Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, with the Standard Oil Company, and more especially with John D. Archbold, one of the vice-presidents of the corporation, calls attention to the position occupied by Archbold in No. 26 Broadway, the home office of the Trust. What the Foraker incident did was to show just who at the present time is the real head of Standard Oil, something that Wall Street newspaper men have known for the past five years.

John D. Rockefeller, president of the company, has been at No. 26 Broadway only once since 1901; William Rockefeller acts only in an advisory capacity; Henry M. Flagler, was formerly one of the biggest men in the concern, and it was within the past three months that Henry H. Rogers, told the reporters that he had practically retired from the business on account of his failing health. Rogers received a stroke of paralysis about a year ago, and now visits his office at No. 26 Broadway once only in a month. About a week ago he dropped in for a short time and greatly surprised Miss Jeannie Harrison, his secretary, who is paid for her service \$15,000 a year, the highest paid woman, it is said, in a like capacity in the country. When Rogers was asked by a Wall Street reporter about financial affairs he said:

"I do not have to do any thinking now. I am a man of leisure."

The directors who are on the job for the company meet almost every day and have no formal head, electing at every session a new chairman, who acts just for that meeting. Archbold, while nominally a listener at these gatherings, is the real head of the body. The company after years of hard work has so highly systematized its activities to a degree that probably no other corporation on earth approaches and heads of the various departments are now capable of transacting business in the vast majority of cases without consulting any of the "big guns" as was formerly the case. Yet when there is any final decision to be reached, Wall Street understands that Archbold is always the "court of last resort" and in that sense he is the final policy maker of the giant corporation—now so much in the public eye.

The new head of the big oil monopoly is about 62 years old and is one of the ablest and most aggressive men the industrial development of America has yet produced.

Some of the shrewdest business men and trust officials down-town have for years told the reporters that Archbold was by far the most brilliant man that the oil combine had, but their findings did not receive much support in the financial district, until the Foraker letters were published a few days ago. Now, that the story of how Standard

Oil influences legislation is out and Archbold has come into "his own"—a remark made by the latest senator Marcus A. Hanna, the steps of J. Pierpont Morgan's office—after an interview with John Mitchell, Bishop Spalding and Geo. F. Baer, re the great coal strike is in order. Hanna was asked by a reporter about the Standard Oil Co. and its wonderful organization and its effects on the nation, said:

"My boy, the way I size up No. 26 Broadway is like this."

"John D. Rockefeller is the 'Hetty Green' of the concern, Henry H. Rogers the copper expert and the Jim Juggles of the company, James Stillman the banker; William Rockefeller, strong in executive ability, and John D. Archbold, the brains of the whole show."

"Webster once said that someone reminded him of a locomotive in trousers. That's the best definition I can find for Archbold, who, I repeat, thinks Standard Oil from Sunday to Sunday and works overtime at it."

The past week when the erstwhile Editor, William R. Hearst, exploded the bomb in the ranks of Foraker followers in Ohio, Archbold was forced to notice the attack. He did so by accusing Hearst of stealing or having stolen for him, all the correspondence which Hearst made public, and then in a fit of temper last Tuesday morning gave to one of the most reliable and cleanest men in the newspaper business an interview in which he accused politicians all over the country with blackmailing the Standard Oil Company, and said the company was pretty well tired of it. One of the Wall Street ticker companies sent out the interview at one o'clock on Tuesday, and at three o'clock the newspaper men were asked by J. I. C. Clarke, the \$20,000 a year press agent of the company, to come over to No. 26 Broadway and get Mr. Archbold's denial of the whole story from beginning to end.

When the reporters asked for Mr. Archbold, they were told he was up-town and that the denial had come from him over the telephone. The truth of the whole mix-up is that the Standard Oil capitalists and organizers like Archbold are not able to fight in the open. Heretofore they have always worked underground connections, and when forced to the open they make sorry spectacles of themselves. At this writing Wall Street is waiting to see what happens next at No. 26 Broadway, and is asking: Have the old hands lost their cunning?

But everybody downtown now agrees that the company is so splendidly organized that Rockefeller, Archbold, Rogers, Stillman, Flagler and all the rest can die off at any moment and yet the well oiled and geared machine would run itself, thus giving the villainous lie—that we always must have capitalists—a death blow.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES

HELD, NOT AS OFFENDERS AGAINST THIS GOVERNMENT, BUT THROWN INTO JAIL AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

By Elizabeth D. Trowbridge.

How many citizens of the United States know that we have political prisoners in this country just as in Russia? It is true that we do not hold them as traitors against our own Government who might do us an injury. Instead, we imprison them at the request of another Government.

In the Los Angeles county jail are three men, Ricardo Flores Magon, Librado Rivera and Antonio I. Villarreal, whose only crime is that they have tried to better the condition of the people of Mexico. A fourth, Manuel Sarabia, was also held there during several months for the same cause.

These men are Mexican reformers who were obliged to flee to the United States because of their opposition to the abuses practiced upon their fellow countrymen by the Mexican government. They were among the leaders of the Mexican Liberal Party which was originally formed in the year 1900 when a great reform wave swept over Mexico.

This party pledged itself to maintain the rights of free speech, press, public assembly, and election of public officials by the people—all of which rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of Mexico, although they are denied by President Diaz. The Liberal Party also stood for education, civic training, and for protection of labor. In Mexico the hours of work for men, women and children alike, range from fourteen to sixteen hours per day for wages of from forty cents down to ten, and nearly one-third of the population is held under a system of peonage which makes them virtually slaves.

Mexico is nominally a Republic—practically, a military despotism. Freedom of speech and press and public assembly are dead. There has not been a popular election in the Republic for over twenty-five years. Every office-holder gains and keeps his place through President Diaz. These facts are no secrets. Every American who has spent two days in Mexico knows that they are true. That they are not more generally understood is because no country—not even Russia—has so strict a censorship of speech and press. It is not safe for men who live in Mexico to criticize their government.

For years reformers have striven to work through peaceful means. Their Liberal clubs have been broken up without excuse; their speakers, writers and organizers jailed, shot, or yet worse, sent as slaves to work on the plantations of the tropics, or condemned to rot in the below-sea dungeons of prisons like San Juan de Ulua. Men, women and children have been shot down in the streets for joining in unarmed parades in favor of popular elections. The man who wishes for liberty or justice has to whisper that wish below his breath. Only after every peaceful measure had been tried, and their very lives were at stake, were the Mexican Liberals forced into the revolution of 1906. The revolt was put down and its leaders treated with a barbarity almost without precedent in history. Hundreds of men and women were captured by the Mexican authorities, jailed, shot or sold as slaves.

The Mexican government, however, was not satisfied with killing or imprisoning the revolutionary leaders in Mexico. It reached out after the men who to save their lives had sought refuge in the United States. Among these were R. Flores Magon, Librado Rivera, Manuel Sarabia and Antonio I. Villarreal. They were not even in Mexico at the time of the revolutionary outbreak. For months, their writings against the Mexican despotism had exiled them from their native land; but even abroad, the Mexican government followed them.

The responsibility of the American people in the case of these men begins with the prosecution by the Mexican Government acting within the borders of the United States.

Boundary lines have hampered this prosecution but little. One of the most high-handed incidents connected with it occurred in the case of young Manuel Sarabia. In such haste was the Mexican Government to secure his person that it did not wait for a pretence at legal measures. Though it had already secured his arrest in Douglas, Arizona, upon a false charge of murder "in Mexico," it did not delay for the case to come to trial, but upon the 30th of last June (1907), the very day upon which he was arrested, its agents—having bribed the American officials in charge of the jail—kidnapped Sarabia in the dead of night, put him in an automobile, hurried him across the border and surrendered him to the officials in Mexico. There he would have been thrown into a dungeon to die, or shot with his back against a wall, but for the citizens of Douglas. Furious at the violation of their laws, they demanded and obtained his return. They also secured the withdrawal of the American

consul, Antonio Maza, and the arrest of the Americans concerned in the kidnapping. These latter were soon set free, and up to date are unpunished.

The charge against Sarabia proved groundless and he was dismissed.

A few months later he came to Los Angeles. Here he was once more arrested upon an equally false charge, that of violating the neutrality laws.

Early in the spring of 1908, his extradition to Tombstone, Arizona, for trial was ordered, but was not carried out until May 6th, when he was removed secretly to the Tucson jail. Even his counsel did not know of his removal until the next day.

Since then Manuel Sarabia has been asking in vain for trial. There is practically no evidence against him, and the only conclusion that can be drawn from the delay is that the prosecution fears to bring the case to a speedy issue, knowing that any jury would acquit the prisoner. If his case can be postponed until after the trial of Magon et al. (the men now held in Los Angeles), the United States prosecuting officials will, if they win that case, have a "precedent" to use against Sarabia. Even if they lose the case against Magon et al., they will, by delaying Manuel Sarabia's trial, accomplish one result—several years' imprisonment of an innocent man. In either event, the Mexican government will have profited.

Magon, Rivera and Villarreal are the three Mexicans now in jail in Los Angeles. Magon was the president, Villarreal the secretary and Rivera, like Sarabia, was one of the speakers of the Junta, or organizing board of the Mexican Liberal Party.

They fled from Mexico to San Antonio, Texas, but were followed by agents of the Mexican Government, and were driven to St. Louis, Mo., from which in turn they were obliged to flee. They were robbed, set upon and beaten by thugs, arrested on false charges, and attempts were made to return Villarreal to Mexico under the immigration laws as an "undesirable citizen."

The case of Villarreal is worthy of note. He was arrested on the 18th of October, 1906, in El Paso, Texas, upon the charge of "violating the neutrality laws," and later, a libel charge was also brought. While these were pending, an attempt was made to extradite Villarreal to Mexico upon the ground that he was an "undesirable immigrant" who had not been in the United States for the length of three years.

The irony of such an extradition was that it originated not with the United States but with the Mexican Government.

Other countries are glad to be rid of their "undesirables." They are only too happy to hand over to us anything in that line; paupers, criminals and lunatics, all are dumped upon our shores and much trouble do we experience in returning them. Not so in the case of Mexico. Her "undesirables" are of only one class, political offenders, and she will leave no stone unturned to secure them. In this case, she obtained the co-operation of U. S. Attorney General Bonaparte himself, who sent a telegram to the U. S. Commissioner at El Paso ordering him to drop the legal proceedings against Villarreal and turn him over to the immigration officers. This was done, and the prisoner was actually upon the street in the charge of the immigration officer who was to deport him to Mexico, when he was fortunate enough to make his escape. Otherwise he would now be in San Juan de Ulua, the worst of Mexico's dreadful prisons, an old fortress situated in the harbor of Vera Cruz. Through its coral walls the water oozes drop by drop into its dungeons below the sea. There, in its disease-infected cells, men sicken and die of dampness, misery and torture.

(Continued next week.)

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New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

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To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

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POUREN MEETING IN PROVIDENCE.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 28.—A largely attended meeting in behalf of Jan Janoff Pourén, the Russian revolutionary political refugee, was held here last night. The meeting was arranged by the Italian Socialist club. Resolutions protesting against the contemplated extradition of Pourén were unanimously adopted and copies sent to President Roosevelt.

Pourén is wanted by Russia because of having been a political opponent of the Czar's regime. He is being held in the Tombs pending a decision as to handing him over to the Russian authorities.

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Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

| SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| In 1888 | 2,068 |
| In 1892 | 21,167 |
| In 1896 | 36,564 |
| In 1900 | 74,191 |
| In 1904 | 34,172 |

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People, whether for editorial or business
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not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1908.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President:

AUGUST GILLHAUS.

Engineer, New York, as Proxy for
MORRIS R. PRESTON.

New in the Nevada State Penitentiary
for the legitimate exercise of the right
of self-defense on picket-duty, and
whom delivery prevents from per-
sonally appearing on the ballot.

For Vice-President:

DONALD L. MUNRO,

Machinist, Virginia.

Ye generation of vipers, woe unto
you, hypocrites! for ye are like unto
whited sepulchres, which indeed ap-
pear beautiful outward, but are within
full of dead men's bones, and of all
uncleanliness.

MATTHEW 23.

FOUR WEEKS BEFORE ELECTION.

Time, which cures all wounds and
heals all defects, does another thing, be-
sides. It "settles" noise and bluster, it
wears out false pretence, it illumines
truth.

Ten weeks of the campaign has striped
the Republican party bare of every
single claim it has made of fitness to
continue in power; it has left the Demo-
cratic party exposed in all the hideous
nakedness of the qualities that have
earned for it in the public mind the
"Long-eared Jackass" as symbol; it has
"settled" the pietistic pretensions of the
Prohibition party, which, while affecting
theological sanction, has been driven to
reject the Bible; it has worn out the
declarations of the Independence party
by forcing into the mouth of the idle
millionaire who finances it the most
damaging boomerang admissions; finally,
it has triturated the outward crust of
Socialist party word-mongery and now
exhibits it as a fly-paper conceited intent
on vote-catching and rhodomontade only.
All this has been done by Time. The
parties concerned have, of course, helped.
But the general exposure is mainly the
work of Time.

While Time has thus denuded false
pretence, its tooth could not affect one
party—the Socialist Labor Party.

The national ticket set up by the S.
L. P. rang the signal of an issue that
Time can only magnify, never reduce.
Socialism—its beautiful goal, its scienti-
fic premises—invites oratory of the
soundest, 'tis true; but, like all great
principles, is exposed to attract hollow
declaration. The national ticket of the
S. L. P. bars out all the evil possibilities;
it admits only the best. It embodies,
not principle only; it embodies tactics
especially—the principle being under-
stood.

The nomination of M. R. Preston, for
whom Gillhaus officiates as proxy, is a
summary of goal and means. It is sym-
bolic of the motto "No Union, no Social-
ist Republic." The motto points to the
goal; it simultaneously points to the
method without which the goal can not
be reached.

It is a note that at once dispels the
fallacy of pure and simple politics and
the lunacy of pure and simple force.

It is a summons to the only force or-
ganization available to labor, and withal
ample—the revolutionary economic or-
ganization; and it is a simultaneous

summons to the necessity of the shield
of political action.

These are issues that stand the test of
Time's wear and tear. And now, barely
four weeks before election, the only is-
sue that has really survived is the issue
presented by the ticket of the S. L. P.

AND NOW COMES BESSIE.

A Baltimore lady, whether "spinster,
maid or matron", the witness state-
ment, who signs herself Bessie Bain-
bridge, announces that what ails our
people is that they are "ruled by class
legislation"; the lady illustrates her
point by explaining that "one of the
prime causes of the French Revolution"
was this very class legislation.

That's genius, the real article. Plod-
ders beat about for causes; folks of
talent produce lengthy and labored
essays on the subject. Genius, like the
lightning that comes out of the East,
illumines East, West, North and South
at one flash and unconsciously. Bes-
sie's genius revolutionizes not the
science of history only, it revolution-
izes all science, or scientific methods.
It may be called the synopsis of sci-
ence.

Away with heavy medical tomes
dealing with cholera, appendicitis,
whooping cough, gastritis, etc., etc.
What ails the patient is "disease"—
presto the field is clear.

Away with dissertations on burglary,
larceny, forgery, polygamy, infanticide,
etc., etc. What ails these people is
"crime"—there it is in a nutshell.

Away with investigations about train
wreckages. What ails these trains is
"collision"—Can anything be plainer?

Away with books on spelling and
grammar, and the potter about teach-
ers. What ails school children is "ig-
norance." Why, Esperanto itself is
not simpler.

Bessie marks an epoch in the evolu-
tion of the human mind. As to soci-
ology, once a tanglefoot affair, a
path is cut wide and straight across
it.

Just say: "Class legislation shall be
no more!" and wiped out are the
classes from which these conflicting
and despotic legislative acts proceed;
wiped out are the class interests,
which, grafted upon the classes, are
reflected in legislation to match; wiped
out are the habits of thought, which,
like weeds in a marsh sprout from the
soil of existing classes.

And here are the Socialists, falling
out among themselves upon methods
and tactics, and wasting their time
when the thing is so simple.

AN EMPIRE WITHIN AN EMPIRE.

Of all unseasonable and unguarded
statements that the fates are forcing to
the lips of Rep-Dem capitalists, none
is more unseasonable than the state-
ment made by B. F. Yoakum, Chairman
of the Executive Committee of the Rock
Island-San Francisco lines when, in the
course of his address before the eleventh
biennial convention of the Brotherhood
of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers,
held at Columbus, O., on Sept. 28th,
he said: "With the increased business
of the railroads I have shown for the
next ten years, one man out of six of
our entire adult population will be a
railroad employee."

The statement is correct. It amounts
to saying that within the nominally
democratic Empire of the United States
there is an actually autocratic Empire
which holds arbitrary sway over the
existence of one man out of every six
of the entire adult population will be a
railroad employee.

With the outer, and nominally demo-
cratic Empire, the population has, or
at least seems to have a word to say in
the matter of the ruling officials and
the laws they may decree. With the
inner Empire, the vast number (1 out
of every 6), have absolutely nothing to
say. They can be dismissed or employed
as the Autocrat may please; they may
be bossed about as the master may
choose.

The fact to which Mr. Yoakum proud-
ly calls attention suggests kindred facts.
There are other, though not quite such
large autocratic Empires within the
nominally democratic Empire of the
United States. Yoakum's Empire is a
Railroad Realm; there are the Mines
Realm; the Steel and Iron Realm; the
Factory Realm, etc., etc. With the
latter the number of vassals may not
be as 1 to every 6 of our entire popula-
tion. The ratio may be smaller. Yet
the relation of the employee to the em-
ployer is the same, the relation of vas-
sal to lord. In all such instances the
real sovereignty is exercised by the re-
spective capitalist nobility.

Not the outer but the inner wheels
of a mechanism set it and keep it in
motion.

Democrats do not differ from Repub-
licans in their outspoken approval of
capitalism. Mr. Yoakum's words are a
settler. Every thinking man, outside of
the capitalist class, upon whose ears the
Yoakum figures fall, and every man, out-
side of the capitalist class, who can

draw conclusions, must,—by these fig-
ures, together with the further figures
they suggest—realize that there is just
one ticket in the field entitled to respect
and support:—

PRESTON'S PROXY GILLHAUS
and
MUNRO.

LOGUE AND ROCKEFELLER.

Recently a picture was published by
the Rep-Dem press of Cardinal Logue,
the Irish prelate who was then on a visit
in America, and John D. Rockefeller,
amicably sitting together.

The inquisitive wondered what par-
ticular point of contact could there be
between the two men—one an apostle of
the low and humble Nazarene, who de-
nounced the rich, the other an apostle
of Mammon, whose pride it is to answer
to at the description of those whose
chances of entering the kingdom of heav-
en are nil.

"Pat," the fictitious name assumed by
an Ireland Irish Catholic, comes out with
an answer—at least, whether he meant
it for an answer or not, with a book
that surely answers the question.

"Pat's" book is entitled "The Sorrows
of Ireland." Referring pointedly to Car-
dinal Logue and his ecclesiastical sub-
ordinates the book contains the follow-
ing passages:

"The local branches of the league [the
United Irish League] under the direction
of the priests, called on the public to
boycott me, though I had done absolutely
nothing against any rule of the
league, but had rather asked its leaders
to give up land-grabbing, neither had I
done anything whatever against religion,
but rather asked the priests to be decent
Catholics and to behave like Christians."

And further on:

"In this capacity I wrote so true to
the Christian doctrine that the priests
were greatly alarmed, especially when I
quoted the Pope to them on their own
duty and the liberty of the individual.
The local Bishop was so kind as to cause
a whole issue of my paper to be destroyed
for preaching Catholic liberty, but he
did not burn any of the staff, and then
the circulation ran up so remarkably
that I passed on among the Cardinals,
helping them to look after the Bishops."

"As if recognizing the greatness
of my mission, the Cardinal relieved me
of my editorship and set me free to
write Economics for Irishmen, which has
already done so much for the spiritual
discipline of the clergy, and when the
book came out he advertised it free for
me by abolishing the paper, as if to make
my income worthy of my great work."

"From beginning to end the
peasants refused to boycott me, even
when called upon by the priests to do it,
and I believe it is the only case of the
kind in Ireland. The boycotting was
done almost wholly by the criminal and
publican classes, who are always the
priests' allies in killing intellect to do-
minate life as their stock in trade."

The Logue-Rockefeller picture is ex-
plained. Close is the bond of contact
that unites a prelate, who seeks to sup-
press enlightenment by abolishing a
paper that conveys it to the pauperized
masses of Ireland, and the multi-mil-
lionaire who endows Universities to
preach the devil's economics of capital-
ism.

BEER ADULTERATION.

Though eminently correct, incom-
plete was the headline "More Effective
than a Prohibition Sermon," used last
week by The People over the report
that salicylic acid or flourides were
found by the State Health Department
in beer brewed and sold in this State.
Poisonous adulteration is the rule to-
day in most of the eatables; harmful
adulteration is the practice in most
merchandise. The completer idea is
best furnished by this sentence:
"Property is more Valuable than Life."
One needs to be blind as a bat not to
see on all sides "Property is more
Valuable than Life" as the motto and
guiding star of the capitalist class.

It is not man that rules property.
It should be so. And will be so when
the human intellect and the human
conscience shall have settled scores
with the social system which still lin-
gers on the social stage—an unburied
corpse—the Capitalist System. To-
day, in the fetid atmosphere created by
the fetid exhalations of the unburied
corpse, it is property that rules man,
not man property.

The brewery owners of this and other
States—and they are the majority, the
overwhelming majority—who inject
salicylic acids into their beer, are an
instance in point. The acid is poison-
ous. The beer is manufactured in
immense quantities. All sorts of
schemes and devices are resorted to
by brewery owners to promote the con-
sumption of their goods. All manner
of inducements do they offer to peo-
ple to set up saloons, and then they
offer them all manner of facilities
to make the saloons attractive. Many
a pretentious building could not go up
at all but for liberal advancements,
often inducements offered by brewery
companies, who thereby create em-

poriums for the distribution of their
merchandise. So large has the con-
sumption of beer become that it is an
acknowledged "Interest"; and the
"Interest" is so powerful that brewery
bosses "that never set a squadron in
the field, and know the division of a
battle no more than a spinster" have
been made "Colonels" of regiments.
If life were more valuable than prop-
erty to the brewery owners, then, rat-
her than preserve the beer by the ad-
mixture of a poison, they would reason:
"Rather let the beer perish than
life." But, no! Rather let life perish
than beer: beer is property: a power-
ful "Interest" is involved: what mat-
ters it if health be undermined, and
the doors and windows be thereby op-
ened for Death itself to enter? Is not
property more valuable than life? And
in goes the salicylic acid.

In honor of the brewing "Interests"
be it admitted that they are not the
only ones who practice this sort of
cannibalism. All other "Interests" do
the same. Capitalist thought itself is
kept up by a sort of poisonous adulter-
ation—the adulteration of information.
Capitalism may to-day be termed
"Adulterated Beer"—nor are leading
Prohibitionists excluded; on the con-
trary, they are pillars in the Adulter-
ated-Beer social system.

A MYSTERY.

What's the reason Gompers is wroth
at Van Cleave? What's the reason Van
Cleave is wroth at Gompers? Why do
they call each other "lar." 'Tis a mys-
tery.

Van Cleave is a capitalist. He who
says "capitalist" says "a man whose
welfare depends upon and is grafted
on human suffering, the suffering of
the wage slave." No wage slave, no
capitalist. A wage slave is a being
who stands, or rather, lies flat at the
bottom of the social ladder. Accord-
ingly, no human suffering no capital-
ist enjoyment. Van Cleave is a cap-
italist; accordingly, he is a profligate
by human suffering; accordingly, he needs
human suffering. That much for Van
Cleave.

Gompers is a habitual twister of the
workingmen's mind. He has twisted
their minds on the subject of Unionism
and politics. His motto has long been:
"No politics in the Union." This was
a fatal motto to the workers. It kept
the blinkers clapped to their eyes, dis-
abling them from realizing that the Un-
ion alone could do nothing permanent
for them, and would sink them in ever
deeper misery in the measure that
they remained split into warring po-
litical parties. Gompers' work was
essential to capitalist safety. Human
suffering requires ignorance. Gompers
watered the suffering of the work-
ers by the ignorance which he culti-
vated in their ranks.

Thus Gompers' seconded the needs of
Van Cleave. Why should these two
be at war with each other? They are
supplemental forces.

There is a mystery in the hostility
of these two men. Van Cleave should
love Gompers dearly: Gompers should
esteem Van Cleave on the principle
that a man should esteem him who
profits by his works. Van Cleave
profits by Gompers: what stronger link
to bind two men, together?

Who can solve the mystery of these
two men's enmity?

RALLY SONG.

(Tune—Maryland, My Maryland.)

By A. D.

The octopus is on our shore,
Workingman, aye Workingman!
The wolf is snarling at our door,
Workingman, aye Workingman!
With vain petition we implore,
And wait in shame at Justice's door;
The bull pen open as of yore,
Workingman, aye Workingman!

From Russia's dungeons comes a cry,
Workingman, aye Workingman!
From sweatshop dens where babies die,
Workingman, aye Workingman!
For life, for death, for woe, for weal,
Our noble manhood now reveal,
And let our sinews be as steel,
Workingman, aye Workingman!

We will not yield the vandals spoil,
Workingman, aye Workingman!
Who idle while we sweat and toil,
Workingman, aye Workingman!
Remember Colorado's Hell!
Remember Preston's prison cell!
Press to the front the ranks to swell,
Workingman, aye Workingman!

We will not cower in the dust,
Workingman, aye Workingman!
The plutocrat shall feel our thrust,
Workingman, aye Workingman!
Better the fire upon us roll,
Than degradation of the soul;
Workingman, aye Workingman!

When you have read this paper, pass
it on to a friend.

ADDRESS OF THE DANISH SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

ON A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE DANISH PARLIAMENT DECLAR-
ING FOR COUNTRY'S DISARMAMENT OF MILITARY AND NA-
VAL FORCES.

Since the International Socialist
Congress at Stuttgart in 1907, the So-
cial Democracy in Denmark has in
conformity with the resolutions carried
by the Congress, brought in bills on
the great question treated at the con-
gress, namely, the political franchise
and eligibility of women, and also our
position toward Militarism.

The bill on the franchise and eligi-
bility of women was brought into the
"Folketing" of the Danish Parliament
in October, 1907, that is, in the begin-
ning of the Diet session which followed
directly after the Stuttgart Congress.
It proposes to give women political
franchise and eligibility to the same
extent as men, and at the same time
it extends the franchise-age, which
here in Denmark now begins at the age
of 30 years, to the age of twenty-one,
yet so that the eligibility, in conform-
ity with the rules now in force, com-
mences with the 25th birthday. The
bill will be brought in again during
the coming session.

As to the question of Militarism, the
Danish government, shortly after the
political upheaval here in 1901, ap-
pointed in the autumn of the same
year, a so-called "Parliamentary De-
fence Commission," in which the differ-
ent political parties were represented
according to their number of members
in Parliament. This commission has
passed its judgment, in which the So-
cial Democratic party makes a pro-
posal of disarmament through com-
plete abolition of the existing Army
Department, yet without leaving the
people defenseless.

When this great and important ques-
tion had been thoroughly discussed in
the Social Democratic deputation in
the Parliament, our fellow-partisans in
the commission, K. M. Klausen and
G. Willmann, both members of the
"Folketing", in conformity with the de-
cision of the Diet fraction and the res-
olutions of the Stuttgart Congress,
brought in the following Bill:

"1. The State of Denmark
declares itself towards the other
states, fundamentally and contin-
ually neutral. Conflicts with
other states which cannot be adjusted
diplomatically, shall be appealed to the
standing international court of arbitra-
tion.

"2. At all public and private schools
extended instruction in gymnastics and
sport shall be carried through. For
the youths, obligatory physical educa-
tion with gymnastics, use of arms and
other bodily exercise shall be intro-
duced. The expenses hereby connected
are to be paid by the state. The fur-
ther arrangement shall be fixed by law.

"3. The military service, enforced by
law of March 6th, 1866, ceases, and
the names of the enrolled land and
sea troops are obliterated in the rolls.

"4. As to officers, officials, petty of-
ficers and others equally situated, the
rules, fixed by law of February 24th
1858, 6, are in force.

"5. Municipalities which lose by this
law are to have full compensation from
the exchequer.

"6. All fortifications belonging to the
army or navy are hereby disarmed and
resigned and then by law sold or ap-
plied for other state purposes. The
materials of the army or navy, includ-
ing exercise grounds, barracks, tents,
camps etc., are realized or applied to
civil purposes. Further regulations
hereabout are fixed by law.

"7. The workshops, laboratories, fac-
tories, etc., of the army or navy are to
be kept up and, together with the
employed workers and workleaders,
utilized for production of materials
for state purposes.

"8. The application of the amount,
attained by the realizations, mentioned
in this bill, or by lessening of the
present expenses to military purposes,
shall be fixed by law.

"9. The question of reorganization of
the police or the organization of a
frontier guard, shall be arranged by
law.

"10. For the maintenance of good or-
der in Danish seaways and for the
care of Danish citizens, interests over
Danish sea-territory the necessary
number of watch-ships shall be pro-
cured.

"11. All earlier laws and ordinances
which are contrary to this bill, are
abolished.

The Bill is accompanied by the fol-
lowing explanations:

"The Danish people must acknowl-
edge that defence against attack of a
great power lies far beyond its abili-
ties and has no prospect whatever to
be fairly successful. The Danish state
ought to put exclusively confidence in
peace, and towards the other states
declare itself neutral not only for a
certain time or at a certain occasion,

but fundamentally and continually.
When Denmark at the same time gives
up its fortifications by land and sea
and abolishes its army and navy no
one can doubt of the uprightness and
seriousness of our neutrality. Every
state can then absolutely take it for
granted that in the future it will be
the peremptory decision of Denmark to
keep out of any conflict between other
powers. The readiness for war in the
way of army, navy and fortifications,
which a small country like ours is
able to procure, can under a conflict
become a temptation in the eyes of
some great Power and be instrumental
—what our history also proves—in
constraining our country to take part
in the war. A disarmed Denmark is
without interest to a warring great
Power and has therefore the greatest
possibility of keeping out of war.

"When we thus venture completely
to break with the past and take the
above-mentioned standpoint, it is
founded on the following reasons:

"1st. It is impossible for the Danish
people to defend their country or
neutrality against the attack of a great
Power. Defence has particularly been
made impossible since we have lost
away in our own seaways. In a war
these will be commanded by superior
fleets so that we cannot keep up the
connection between the different prov-
inces, in fact, not even fulfil the first
of all conditions for a defence: to mo-
bilize the army and collect it for a
joint defence.

"2nd. The international character
of the Social Democracy and its strong
growth in all civilized countries, par-
ticularly in Germany, is the surest
guarantee for the keeping up of peace.
When Denmark disarms and declares
itself fundamentally and continually
neutral, the Social Democratic parties
in Norway, Sweden, Germany, England
and France as well as in all other coun-
tries will hail the step with joy and
unanimous sympathy. A war attack
on a neutral and disarmed Denmark
will in all these countries meet the
most positive protest and throw the
most serious internal difficulties in
the attackers' way.

"As the physical education which
part of our youths hitherto got through
military service will cease if the dis-
armament is carried through, we pro-
pose that obligatory physical training
with gymnastics, use of weapons and
other bodily exercises be introduced
for the youths. While the advantages
of the existing military education has
only benefited a small minority, all the
Danish youth, both male and female,
will according to our proposal partake
in the proposed physical education,
which no doubt will have a beneficial
influence on the rising generation and
thereby on the whole nation.

"After the adoption of our proposal
great properties which are now tied
up for military purposes, will be re-
leased. And considerable sums will
annually be saved. For the popula-
tion this may involve lightening of
taxes, at the same time abundant
means for useful social reforms will
be procured.

"We propose to treat officers, func-
tionaries, petty officers, etc., who by
our bill will be displaced, according to
the law of February 24th, 1855, 6, in
which it is provided:

"When an office is abolished, the
man who fills it can demand during
five years following two-thirds of his
office-income as an allowance, with
the obligation to accept suitable ap-
pointment with at least the same in-
come as the abolished office gave him.
If he has not within five years got a
new office, he is pensioned."

"Likewise it must be regarded as
the duty of the state to yield full
compensation to the municipalities
that suffer losses by our proposals.

"The workshops, laboratories, fac-
tories, etc., of the army or navy we
want kept up. The workers and work-
leaders here employed will also obtain
full employment in the production of
the materials which the public man-
agement will demand.

"Respecting the keeping of quiet and
order in the country and also the even-
tual organization of a frontier guard,
the minority thinks it impractical to
make here definite propositions. These
questions as well as the question of
procuring watch-ships for the main-
tenance of order in our sea-territories
must be arranged by special laws.

"The idea of disarmament finds nu-
merous supporters in all countries and
gains day by day in sympathy. This
is only natural. The military burdens
are in all countries rapidly rising and



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—There are
some things I don't like in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—Which, for instance
and to wit?

B. J.—The idea of compulsion.

U. S.—Is there any compulsion in So-
cialism?

B. J.—Certainly, their "co-operation"
is not voluntary "co-operation." I be-
lieve in voluntary, not compulsory, co-
operation. Compulsory co-operation is
dictatorial. I'll none of it.

U. S.—Do you hold that what you are
"compelled" to do is under all circum-
stances "dictatorial"?

B. J.—Certainly.

U. S.—Could you live with your head
under water?

B. J.—Not I.

U. S.—Could you move by flying?

B. J.—Nay.

U. S.—You are "compelled" to live
above water and to move with your feet,
eh?

B. J.—Certainly. That is the result
of man's physical condition.

U. S.—You would not, then, consider it
dictatorial that you must walk and
can't fly, that you must breathe air
and not do the fish act?

B. J.—Of course not; there is no dicta-
torship in that.

U. S.—you then admit that not

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

UNDERSTANDS AND HELPS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find one dollar to go toward electing the Socialist Labor Party ticket. I wish I could make it ten dollars.

I have been reading up on Socialism now for fifteen years and I am satisfied the Socialist Labor Party is the only genuine Socialist party of America today.

Sympathizer.

Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 25.

PIERSON'S REGULAR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the week ending Sept. 26th one sub was secured for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung, seven to the Arbetearen and nineteen to the Weekly People. Held one street meeting in Rock Island and two in Moline, with good appreciative crowds. With the assistance of Flood we sold 43 books and landed two subs, including two applications for membership in the Swedish Club.

The Swedish Federation has two good active members in Flood and Lindgren, especially in the former, who is agent for the Arbetearen in Moline and vicinity. He was instrumental in a large measure in securing the subs mentioned.

Davenport, just across the river from Rock Island, had a street Carnival during the past week, so no attempt was made to hold a meeting there.

The Plow Trust has one of its plants located here, and when running full blast employs in the neighborhood of five thousand slaves, but just now only a little over half of this number are employed. The same thing can be said of the capitalist arsenal located on Rock Island, where slaves are employed turning out gatling guns, cannons and other instruments used for human slaughter.

Taft, the tool of the large labor skinner, paid Davenport a visit last Friday and handed out the usual Republican dope of the full dinner pail and prosperity.

Chas. Pierson.

Moline, Sept. 29.

THE S. P. STUFFING THEIR MEMBERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some time ago a member or sympathizer of the Socialist Party met one of our comrades on the street and motioned him aside telling him that he had a secret to impart. With breathless interest the Socialist Labor Party man listened while the S. P.-ite told him quietly and confidentially that the People was going to die; that there was a mortgage on everything they had and that it would soon fall due when the mortgages would forthwith pounce upon them like wolves and sell them out bag and baggage. But our comrade was not alarmed and immediately asked the S. P. man if the source of his information was not a certain Socialist party organizer named Cowan who has been in this vicinity of late. The fellow practically admitted that such was the case. Our comrade lost no time in telling him that the statement was a falsehood.

The so-called Socialist Party has again and again endeavored to bury the S. L. P. by such lies as this and in other ways, but the Socialist Labor Party, the only true party of Socialism in America will continue to live to rebuke this organization, which, though it has many good class conscious wage workers, is controlled by pure and simple trade union fakirs, business men, anti-immigration, office-holding lawyers, and other opportunists.

S. L. P.

Youngstown, O., Oct. 1.

HE KNOWS THE "DIFFERENCE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please send the Weekly People to the enclosed address for three months.

This subscriber received the "Appeal to Reason" for one year gratis, but after reading some sound literature gotten out by the S. L. P., he now sees the difference, and I have no doubt he will become a steady subscriber.

R. P.

Medford, Mass., Sept. 25.

THE S. L. P. IN OREGON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While a great deal of Socialist Labor Party agitation has been carried on in the Northwest, very few reports of the work have appeared in our party press, and I fear that our Eastern subscribers are not aware of how much alive the

such by any reader since in its columns Mr. Hillquit is arraigned in an unmistakable manner. I am sorry not to be in possession of a copy at present, in order to quote the damning arguments in regard to "law-abiding felchism."

But we turn in disgust from him to the pages of the Evening Call. I ask this question, and want an answer: Are the columns treating Mr. Hillquit and the Presbyterian Minister, respectively, printed both on Friday, 25th, and Saturday, 26th instant, advertisement sheets or do they belong in the class of reading matter? As I find the same mistakes in both issues, I have a right to assume that the rules of the typographer have not been complied with. But the latter part does not concern me; it is a matter for the respective union to look into. What I want to call the attention to is the fact that the Evening Call is outwelling the yellow press, and imposing with shameless "news" on the credulity of the working class.

We spoke already of the letter of Mr. Hillquit, the exponent of law and order; now let us glance at the letter of that Presbyterian Minister to the "Delineator." He states therein that he has been for a long time a member of a union and requests the Editor of the Delineator to return some stories he had prepared for the magazine, explaining that only a few days ago was he reminded of the controversy between the trades-unions and the Butterick Company. Rev. Chas. Steisle, superintendent of the Presbyterian Department of the Presbyterian of Church and Labor, did not know what every half-awake child of a union man knows! Shall we doubt his sincerity in stating his reasons or in belonging to a labor union?

Now, would it not be interesting to find out why law and church are given such prominence in the Evening Call that even common decency and respect for the readers are thrown to the dogs?

Fred Sevine.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After consultation with the affiliated parties, and with the object of giving satisfaction to the greatest number of Delegates, we find ourselves obliged to fix the date of the 10th meeting of the International Socialist Bureau on the 11th October next (Sunday) at 9 a. m., at the Maison du Peuple, Hall No. 1.

Eight questions are, for the present, inscribed in the order of the day for this sitting.

1. The question of the affiliation to the Bureau, and of the admission to the Congress of the non-Socialistic groups. (Proposition of discussion formulated by the British Section. See first exchange of views on this subject in the official Statement from Stuttgart Congress, pages 274 and following. See also the memorandum of the I. L. P. in the last report of the secretary.)

2. Of the combined action of the workmen and Socialists of the countries concerned to prevent European and colonial conflicts by which the Governments menace them by their agreements and disagreements and intrigues. (Proposition of the French Section.)

3. The Bureau will hold a meeting periodically, at least twice a year. (Proposition of the British Section.)

4. The affiliated Sections and Parties will pay the Bureau an assessment estimated on a minimum base of 100 francs per vote. (Proposition of the Committee in execution of the decision of the Bureau, which has resolved to harmonize the amount of votes and the tax of assessments.)

5. The scale of allotment of votes will attribute 12 votes to Hungary and 12 votes to Sweden.

6. The admission of the Democratic Party of Chili.

7. To come to a decision on the subject of the Socialist Zionists.

8. To come to a decision on the subject of the French representation.

According to the resolutions adopted at Stuttgart (article 7 of the Rules of the I. C. "Every year an assemblage will take place after the sitting of the Bureau meeting to which all the members of the Parliamentary groups will be admitted who are affiliated to the I. C." we summon the third meeting of the Interparliamentary Commission on the 12th October (Monday), in the White Hall of the Maison du Peuple.

Only one question has been returned to us by the former meetings. It concerns the relations between the purely pacific societies and the socialist organizations and has already made the subject of a debate at the 2nd Congress of the 1st International, held at Lausanne in 1867. But, as has been agreed upon at a private meeting of the Secretaries of the Parliamentary groups at Stuttgart, the meetings of the members of the Commission will also have to make a point

of exposing briefly what has been done

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C. F. B., SAN JOSE, CAL.—Letters making allegations of that nature must have signature in full.

"MOSKE," ERIE, PA.—It takes a "Volkszeitung" man to take people for so stupid as to accept the charge that Tammany Hall would back up any S. L. P. candidacy. Fact is that the capitalist press of this city, Republican and Democratic, is booming the candidacy of the "Volkszeitung" S. P., especially in the 9th Congressional District. See N. Y. "Evening Post."

Obtain copies of report of Amsterdam and Stuttgart Congress. The documents are there of Hillquit's anti-immigration posture. Address: Camille Huysmans, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium.

TURTLE CREEK, PA.—Most assuredly could the banking laws be so framed as to have bankers give a positive guarantee for every dollar deposited with them. The banks have to give such guarantees to the U. S. When the demand is made that the individual depositors be likewise guaranteed, then the bankers set up the cry of "paternalism!" "Socialism!" etc. But, guarantee or no guarantee, banking laws do not concern the working class. Not one member of the working class in 100,000 has any money to deposit in banks.

F. C. R., DECHERD, TENN.—"Co-operative" breweries are not different from any other co-operative scheme. They are the spawn of visionariness on which grafters always graft themselves.

G. W. B., BANHAM, TEX.—A diligent reading of The People will reveal the fact that there are Socialists who do not hold to the visionary idea that the ballot is all-sufficient for the emancipation of the working class. This vision typifies the Socialist party. The Socialist Labor party, whose organ The People is, unflinchingly urges the necessity of organizing the workers of the land as a means indispensable to the overthrow of capitalism.

L. J. L., NIOBRARA, NEB.—We fear you lost your bet. We know of no in-

stances in which, four years ago, Bryan stated that the nomination of Parker would be an indication of the Democratic party's being "in control of a gang of public pirates."

R. J. H., RENO, NEV.—The split in the S. L. P. took place in 1899. The reason was that the S. L. P. held that the revolutionary economic organization of the working class was essential to Socialist victory, and, consequently, the S. L. P. criticized and opposed the brotherhood-between-capital-and-labor posture of the A. F. of L. The splitters opposed this view. The S. L. P. position, as far as that goes, is the position of the International Congress, and the S. P. convention repudiates the same.

J. G., DIGHTON, KAN.—Don't know the work. Shall look it up.

M. T., CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.—"Did the Social Democracy meet the Socialist Labor Party in conference, and the S. D. ask that the S. L. P. drop the word Labor, and say that they would drop the word Democracy, and unite and call it the Socialist party, and the S. L. P. refused, to drop the word Labor?"—No such conference was ever held, nor was such proposal ever made.

S. L. F., NORTHFOLD, VA.; E. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; H. R., DETROIT, MICH.; R. J., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. F., NEW YORK; C. H. C., NEW YORK; E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA.; E. G. B., GOLDFIELD, NEV.; G. T., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; U. J. G., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.; R. S., OMAHA, NEB.; LOCAL 419, I. W. W., REDLANDS, CAL.; P. H. S., CHICAGO, ILL.; F. J. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; L. L. NEW ORLEANS, LA.; J. O. FIELDBROOK, CAL.; P. K., CARHAGE, NEV.; S. A. J. T., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; J. P. B., ROANOKE, VA.; H. A. B., BEARMOUTH, MON.; C. F. M., ST. LOUIS, MO.; J. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; W. J. B., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; J. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; M. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; G. A., FARGO, N. D.—Matter received

names I don't remember. The names of the different committees were then read off by the secretary. There was no nomination by the "rank and file of the people."

Does this look in any way different from the old parties? S. A. M.

New York, Sept. 25.

MEIKO MEYER.

At a special memorial meeting of Section Los Angeles held Sunday morning September 27 at the Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 317 East 7th street by members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party to pay tribute to the sterling worth and valuable services rendered in the cause of revolutionary Socialism and the proletarian labor movement by our late comrade Meiko Meyer, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, the below resolutions passed.

The occasion was one of deep sorrow and regret at the untimely departure of our staunch and valued comrade. Many of the members took advantage of the opportunity to express their admiration and respect for his courageous character and untiring work as a member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Meiko Meyer passed away in Phoenix, Arizona, a victim of consumption. He was 38 years of age. He was a member of the Socialist Labor Party since its formation and was always a loyal and faithful member.

Resolutions.

Whereas, In the death of comrade Meyer the Socialist Labor Party has lost a valiant worker, the working class a courageous and uncompromising fighter and one of capitalism's most deadly foes, therefore be it

Resolved, That Section Los Angeles most deeply deplores the loss of a member whose life was so devotedly consecrated to the emancipation of the working class, and be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his relatives, a copy to all Party papers, and a copy incorporated in the minutes of our section.

W. S. Williams, F. E. Appel, Mamie Shea, Committee.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 27.

HOW THEY HOWL

Comments of the Capitalist Press on the Nomination of Preston.

An unique figure in the presidential campaign in August Gillhaus, who is seeking to go to the White House as President for Martin R. Preston, now serving a twenty-five-year sentence in a Nevada jail. Preston was nominated by the Socialist Labor Party—an organization entirely distinct and much more radical in its tenets than the more important party headed by Eugene V. Debs—but by advice of attorneys refused the honor. Gillhaus, a New York civil engineer, was then selected as Preston's proxy, and is now engaged in carrying on his novel campaign.

Although the Socialist Labor Party has been reduced to a mere handful in numbers, it is still sufficiently strong to support a daily paper in New York. The real head of the party is Daniel De Leon, a South American by birth, and formerly a college professor by profession. While a man of wide scholarship and quiet in his personal demeanor, De Leon is far more revolutionary in his doctrines than Debs or any of the leaders of the orthodox Socialist party.

Gillhaus, the proxy presidential nominee, has for months spent his entire time in pushing his candidacy, although little is heard of him by the public at large. He has no "Red Special" in which to travel about the country, but does most of his campaigning in the slums of great cities, where he appeals in rough but forceful language to the passions of the world's disinherited. Yet, despite his radicalism, he is a well-bred and philosophic man and has in him the spirit of a willing martyr to a cause he deems sacred.

Twenty years ago Gillhaus was a stationary engineer in New York City, according to his story, working for wages, living a hand-to-mouth existence. In his blood there is a strain of the philosophical German that inclines him to revolutionary and speculative doctrines. One winter in New York changed the course of his life. He went to hear Henry George in a campaign speech, fell under the influence of the great single taxer's doctrines and the stationary engineer became a social revolutionist.

When the Socialist Labor Party was in the throes of its birth, in the early nineties, Gillhaus took an active part. He stayed with the old branch when the split came and the "Socialists" fell apart over the numerous questions of craft and class. Since then the engineer has been getting further and further away from his engine until now he devotes all of his time to preaching the tenets of his party.

That he will be defeated he admits without hesitation, but expresses in unmistakable belief that the party is gaining strength with each campaign. —Daily News, Philadelphia, Sept. 24.

Ancient Society

Demand For The Work Compels New and Popular Priced Edition.

Henry Holt & Co. are rendering a valuable service to sound and general education. They have recently issued a new edition of Louis H. Morgan's great ethnologic work, Ancient Society, of which they were also the first publishers.

Morgan's work furnishes the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the increased call for the work has compelled this latest stereotyped edition and has justified the firm in setting out the work at \$1.50, placing the book within the reach of all. The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the publisher's price of \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

DIRECT PRIMARIES

ONLY A MOVE IN THE CONFLICT BETWEEN POLITICAL BOSSES.

So Long as Candidates Are Capitalist, as They Must Be to Get Nomination, It Makes No Difference How They Are Nominated, Says Jerseyman.

Jersey City, September 28.—The advocates of direct nominations at the primaries, in this state, are jubilant at Colby's "victory over the Republican bosses" in Essex County, and delighted at the strength shown by the New Idea element against the Republican machine in this county, especially in Jersey City. The press warns the "bosses" that they must heed the wishes of the voters or their undoing is certain.

On the face of it the movement would appear to be a popular one, but when one looks behind the scenes it will be noticed that the mainspring of the movement is a bunch of disgruntled politicians who, to the best of their ability, are building up a machine in opposition to the regular organization. In Jersey City George L. Record is the boss of the new machine.

There are those who take the movement seriously; they think that direct nomination of candidates at the primaries does away with the "boss evil," not realizing that it is not a matter of how candidates are nominated, but for what the candidates stand that counts. Capitalist interests in Essex will be as safe under Colby as they were under Major Lentz. Whatever reforms the New Idea people may advocate, they do not concern the workingman. The New Idea has never been heard to propose that the capitalist class get off the back of the working class. One does not hear them advocating that the capitalist go to work and produce his own living, abolish the wages system and make the instruments of production the property of the people.

The writer was recently advised to lay aside his politics and help along the New Idea sentiment. One would think that political convictions might be changed as readily as one changes his coat. Now I admire a man who has strong political convictions. Deep-seated political convictions are dividing the country into two camps—the camp of revolutionary Socialism and the camp of "Law and Order," with all that is implied in the use of those words by the capitalist brigands who mouth them.

When honestly undertaken, these attempts to unite the people on matters of superficial reform, while great issues confront the people, are really signs of the times. In the stirring days of the Abolition Movement, when the issue of chattel slavery foreshadowed the further issue of secession, and the political arena resounded to the clamor of the combatants, there arose a party calling itself the "Constitutional Union" party, which, deploring the division of the people, urged as both the part of patriotism and of duty the recognition of no political principles other than the constitution of the country, etc., etc.

These men saw signs of storm and they hoped to avert it, but resolutions will not hold back social hurricanes. Men may prate of patriotism and deplore partisanship, may denounce "bossism" and implore the workers to drop all the political principles that are now agitating them, but it will not stand them. The social storm of to-day cannot be outwitted.

It does not matter to the wage worker how the candidates of the capitalist parties are nominated. The economic subjection of the worker cannot be ended or even tempered by any such tinkering. In fact, the capitalists can rest secure so long as the people can be fooled into fruitless and never ending struggles to gain something within the capitalist system.

The only effort that counts is that directed toward the overthrow of capitalism. Give, therefore, the strength of your support to the Socialist Labor Party, which at all times, without evasion or apology, stands for the interests of the working class.

Jerseyman.

Antipatriotism

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exploitation of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York.

